

6 December 2022

Dear Parents and Carers

RE: SCARLET FEVER - ADVICE FOR PARENTS

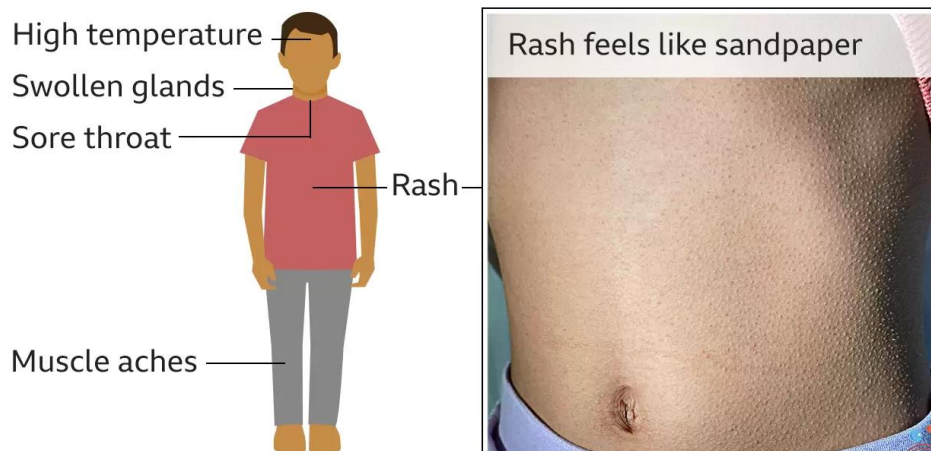
As I am sure you have heard on the news recently, there is a growing concern around children catching **Strep A**. Whilst we do not have any cases at Littledown, we are sending through this information to help you identify whether your child may have this illness.

As this is a growing concern nationally, please can we ask that if your child displays any of the symptoms that you contact your GP or 111 for further advise. If we feel a child is unwell or develops these symptoms whilst at school, we will be contacting you immediately to come and collect them. The school will be maintaining high standards of hygiene through regular handwashing.

We are writing to you because you may have concerns and questions about scarlet fever, in the news this class of infection is being called **Strep A**.

Scarlet fever is usually a mild illness, but it is highly infectious. Therefore, look out for symptoms in your child, which include a sore throat, headache and fever, along with a fine, pinkish or red body rash with a sandpapery feel. On darker skin, the rash can be more difficult to detect visually but will have a sandpapery feel. Contact NHS 111 or your GP if you suspect your child has scarlet fever, because early treatment with antibiotics is important to reduce the risk of complications such as pneumonia or a bloodstream infection. If your child has scarlet fever, keep them at home until at least 24 hours after the start of antibiotic treatment to avoid spreading the infection to others.

Strep A: What to look for



Scarlet fever is caused by bacteria called group A streptococci. These bacteria also cause other respiratory and skin infections such as streptococcal throat and impetigo. In very rare occasions, the bacteria can get into the bloodstream and cause an illness called invasive Group A strep (iGAS). While still uncommon, there has been an increase in invasive Group A strep cases this year, particularly in children under 10.

There are lots of viruses circulating that cause sore throats, colds and coughs. These should resolve without medical intervention. However, children can on occasion develop a bacterial infection on top of a virus and that can make them more unwell.

As a parent or carer, if you feel that your child seems seriously unwell, you should trust your own judgement. Contact NHS 111 or your GP if:

- your child is getting worse
- your child is feeding or eating much less than normal
- your child has had a dry nappy for 12 hours or more or shows other [signs of dehydration](#)
- your baby is under 3 months and has a temperature of 38°C, or is older than 3 months and has a temperature of 39°C or higher
- your baby feels hotter than usual when you touch their back or chest, or feels sweaty
- your child is very tired or irritable

Call 999 or go to A&E if:

- your child is having difficulty breathing – you may notice grunting noises or their tummy sucking under their ribs
- there are pauses when your child breathes
- your child's [skin, tongue or lips are blue](#)
- your child is floppy and will not wake up or stay awake

Good hand and respiratory hygiene are important for stopping the spread of many bugs. Teaching your child how to wash their hands properly with soap for 20 seconds, using a tissue to catch coughs and sneezes, and keeping away from others when feeling unwell, will help them to reduce the risk of picking up or spreading infections.

For more information, please visit NHS website: [Scarlet fever - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://www.nhs.uk)

Yours sincerely,



Miss Angela Mumford
Head Teacher